

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 39 of 1890.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA,
Received up to 30th September 1890.

POLITICAL.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 25th September, says that, during the mutiny, Hazrat Begam, one of the wives of the late ex-King of Oudh, foolishly consented to her son, Birjiskadar, who was a mere child at the time, being placed on the throne at Lucknow by the rebels. On the reoccupation of Lucknow by British troops the Begam fled to Nepal with her son, and Sir Jang Bahádur kindly allowed them to live there. The Begam died about 12 years ago, and Birjiskadar has lately sent his wife to Calcutta to apply to Government to grant him a pardon. It is to be hoped Government will generously forgive him, just as it has lately done Mahárája Dalíp Singh.

Circulation,
100 copies.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th September, quotes a paragraph from the *Pioneer*, giving a brief account of the case of Lance Corporal Mathew Rigney, who was accused of causing the death of a punkha coolie at Delhi. Case of Lance Corporal Rigney, who was accused of causing the death of a punkha coolie at Delhi.

was accused of causing the death of a punkha coolie at Delhi by a kick, and was fined Rs. 25 by the Sessions Judge; and observes that whatever might be the

Circulation,
500 copies.

cause of the coolie's death, Rigney would not have been dealt with so leniently had he been a native. Coolies are, no doubt, very lean and weak, owing to half starvation, and therefore it is necessary that European soldiers should satisfy themselves before striking them whether they are strong enough to bear their kicks and blows. Even if the punkha coolie's death was due to a rupture of the spleen, the judge should have been ashamed of himself in sentencing Rigney to a nominal fine.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 28th September, in an article headed "The price of the

The same.
life of a native," says that another nigger has fallen a victim to the kicks and blows of a European. As he suffered from an enlargement of the spleen, a European relieved him of his sufferings and sent him to heaven. The Anglo-Indians, who ought to set good examples to the children of the soil, view the release of the accused with great satisfaction. The judge has, no doubt, endeared himself to them, but has greatly injured the British reputation for justice. The *Hindústáni* then gives an account of the circumstances under which Rigney caused the death of a pankha coolie at Dehli, and observes that the judge considered the coolie's death accidental and fined Rigney Rs. 25 simply "to vindicate the law." Every unprejudiced man must admit that the judge was influenced by race feeling. Such flagrant failures of justice strengthen the idea that there is one law for Europeans and another for the natives. Even if the coolie's death was accidental, the judge should have inflicted a severer punishment on Rigney, in order to deter Anglo-Indians from readily laying violent hands on natives. Rigney has really received no punishment, because all his expenses have been paid by Anglo-Indians. A short time ago Shaikh Salem was killed by O'Hara.

The same paper observes that a great deal of tyranny

Colonel Grigg, Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, and Babu Nand Kishor, overseer and oppression is due to the non-separation of the judicial and executive functions of district officers,

and refers to the case of Babu Nand Kishor, overseer, Bara Banki. Some contractors forwarded petitions to the District Engineer, accusing the Babu of corruption and bribery. The District Engineer, after a thorough inquiry, exempted him from all blame, but required him to prosecute the contractors for bringing such false charges against him. He hesitated to institute a prosecution, as it would put him to a great deal of expenditure, and particularly as his legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln, told him that it would be very difficult to procure convictions. He represented the matter to the District Engineer, who was satisfied with the excuse and deposited the file. Colonel Grigg, Deputy Commissioner, whose displeasure the overseer had previously incurred, reported the matter to the Commissioner of Lucknow, and asked for permission to prosecute the Babu on the charge of bribery and corruption. The Commissioner granted permission for the Babu's prosecution in case he did not prosecute the contractors. He brought the matter to the notice of the Public Works authorities, but, receiving no orders, instituted a prosecution against the contractors. As Colonel Grigg had already formed an opinion unfavourable to the overseer, he should have voluntarily transferred the case to some other magistrate for trial, but he did not transfer the case even when an application was made to him. The Babu then applied to the Judicial Commissioner, who transferred the case to the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad. In the meantime the Local Government interfered and appointed a commission, consisting of the District Engineer and the Subordinate Judge of Bara Banki, to inquire into the case. The commission found the Babu innocent and sent its report to Government. He was sure to be relegated to jail by Colonel Grigg, had not the Public Works Department officers intervened on his behalf. As it is, he has been exposed to much trouble, anxiety and expense.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th September, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán and the religious quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Aligarh. says that it is a matter of great surprise that a religious quarrel should have arisen at Aligarh, where Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán, an old religious reformer, lives. At

Circulation,
500 copies.

all events, he should have nipped the quarrel in the bud. But he views the dispute with satisfaction and condemns the Congress cry of "one nation," a false one! He says that the Hindús and Musalmáns cannot trust each other and that there can be no mutual sympathy between them! *O tempora; O mores!* At Murshedabad the Sunnis and Shias quarrelled with each other during the Muharram and a fight occurred, in which sticks were freely used. In the Deccan some Muhammadan boys insulted the Christian religion, and the Christians have asked Government to inquire into the matter. Darbhanga, too, was the scene of religious riots. But the occurrence of such religious quarrels at some places during the year does not justify Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán in declaring that there is no sympathy between the Hindús and Musalmáns, with a view to injure the political agitation in the country. The Anglo-Indian newspapers, too, have no cause for satisfaction. In Europe, educated men often commit serious riots owing to differences of opinion in small political matters, but no sane man ever thinks of proposing the abolition of parliaments on account of those riots. Then why should any insignificant religious quarrels among ignorant men in this country be represented as a strong impediment to the grant of political rights to the people?

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 28th September, Muharram riots at Ali- regrets to notice that six Muhamma- garh. dians have been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment each in connection with the Muhar- ram riots at Aligarh, and observes that the district auth- orities are not well-advised in dealing so severely with men who commit riots on the spur of the moment under the influence of religious feeling. It is to be hoped that the heavy punishments inflicted on Hindú and Muham- madan rioters at Darbhanga and Aligarh will have the desired effect, and the people will not allow fanaticism to get the better of their reason.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th and 26th Sep- The same. tember, on the authority of an Ali- garh correspondent, gives an account

of the Muharram riots at Aligarh and complains of the alleged ill-treatment of Hindús by Musalmáns, and of the alleged undue sympathy of the local officials with the latter. On the 20th August Nur Muhammad, a man of bad character, who committed a theft in the house of Sita, a gardener, was arrested and sent by the police to the Magistrate. In his defence he stated that he had been offered Rs. 100 by Lála Badri Prasád for an assault on Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, and had already been paid Rs. 10, but that as he was unable to commit the assault, the Lála had a false charge of theft brought against him. His plea was accepted and he was acquitted by court! Even if his statement was true, he should have been punished for an attempt to commit a breach of the peace. His acquittal will encourage other offenders to urge similar pleas in their defence. With reference to the plantain tree affair, the writer states that Musalmáns entered Musammat Chain Kunwar's garden at the instigation and in the presence of a young Muhammadan of Bhikanpur, who was attended by two armed sowars at the time. The men who entered the garden cut a plantain tree and severely beat the gardeners and the priest. Two Hindú shopkeepers and some other Hindús were assaulted and robbed by the crowd near the garden. Similarly, a large crowd, consisting of about 2,000 Musalmáns, headed by Khwaja Muhammad Yusuf, desired to enter another Hindú widow's garden on the 23rd August, with a view to cut some trees, but as the garden was strongly guarded the crowd did not dare to enter it. The writer refers to some other alleged illegal proceedings of Musalmáns.

An Aligarh correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 20th September, in a facetious article, refers to the case of Tika Rám, The same. who was struck by some butchers with shoes; and expresses satisfaction that the accused were fined only Rs. 4 each. The writer is glad that another shopkeeper, named Bihari Lál, was assaulted. The assailant covered his face with a piece of cloth, repeatedly struck him on the head with a shoe, and then fled away. As the shopkeeper could not mention

the assailant's name, the police did not record his report. The Hindús should be thankful to Lála Badri Prasád, who is responsible for the religious dispute at Aligarh.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Quarrel between some students and the District Magistrate's khánsama, Aligarh.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th September, on the authority of its Aligarh correspondent, states that on the 16th idem two Muhammadans passed the boarding house attached to the High School. As strangers are forbidden to approach the boarding house, the boys remonstrated with the men. The District Magistrate's khánsama or butler espoused the men's cause from race feeling and assaulted the boys, who, of course, beat him in self-defence, causing a wound on his forehead. Next day Mr. Spencer, Assistant Magistrate, went to the school and reported the matter to the European Headmaster, who sent for the boys concerned in the affray and cruelly flogged a Ját boy till he fell senseless on the ground. Probably the boy will not recover from the effects of the flogging even in a month. The boarders were frightened and desired to leave the boarding house *en masse*, but the headmaster prevented them from doing so. Again, on the 19th idem, the District Magistrate himself paid a visit to the boarding house, and told the boys that those among them who were below 16 years were liable to 30 stripes and the others exceeding that age to a year's imprisonment for the offence. The threat quite alarmed the boarders, and they made up their minds to leave the boarding house. The coolies engaged by them to carry their luggage were turned out of the compound by the headmaster. The boys then put their luggage into hand-carts and themselves drew the carts out of the compound. On this the headmaster went to them and persuaded them to return to the boarding house. If the above version of the story is a correct one, it is really a matter of deep regret that students should be dealt with like thieves and bad characters.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Alleged misconduct of the kotwál in a murder case, Farkhabad.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th September, on the authority of its Farkhabad correspondent, states that a young Hindú boy was secretly killed by

some man and thrown into a well. The police apprehended one Yamuna Singh and committed him for trial, but he was acquitted by the magistrate, and the kotwál, who was found guilty of illegal proceedings in the case, was reduced. The magistrate is deserving of high praise for his wisdom and sagacity. The editor observes that in many murder cases the police have succeeded in getting innocent men hanged or transported for life. It will be remembered that last year the police accused a wife of a respectable man at Amritsar of having killed the co-wife's child and dragged her to court. But on the day of trial the child appeared before court and the accused was released. The kotwál of Farukhabad should be dismissed and also criminally prosecuted for his misconduct. Reduction is no adequate punishment.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 25th September, publishes

Pandit Rám Narain, a letter received from Pandit Rám editor of the *Bhárat Varsha*, and the police, Bithur. Narain, editor of the *Bhárat Varsha* and *Bráhmavarta* newspapers of Bithur, who says that he incurred the displeasure of the Bithur police, as he used to expose their illegal proceedings in his newspapers, particularly as the salaries of two police officials were reduced on account of his criticisms. In July last he had occasion to sell some gold coins to the money-changers at Cawnpore and to leave home for some time on business. The Bithur police readily seized the opportunity to bring him into trouble, and instigated a woman to institute a criminal prosecution against him on the charge of having stolen her 400 gold coins. A warrant was issued for his arrest in his absence, and on his return to Cawnpore he was at once arrested by the police. The police sub-inspector of Bithur asked the joint magistrate to make over the accused to him, on the ground that he might take him to Bithur and make local inquiries. But the accused pointed out to the joint magistrate that in that case he was sure to be ill-treated by the police through enmity, and the joint magistrate did not comply with the request of the sub-inspector. On the 16th September the accused was acquitted by court. The case must have convinced the joint magistrate of the misconduct of the Bithur police.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Āsād* (Lucknow), of the 26th September, regrets to Judicial Commissioner's say that the decision of the Government of India, with reference to the highest Judicial Court in Oudh, is opposed to the public opinion of the province, and advises the people not to acquiesce in that decision. Those sycophants who readily supported Sir George Couper's proposal for the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces were great enemies to the former province: the evil measure is now bearing fruit. The revenue administration of Oudh will shortly be amalgamated with that of the North-Western Provinces; and the absorption of the Judicial Commissioner's Court into the Allahabad High Court is only a question of time, if no steps are taken to prevent such a misfortune. The smaller land owners are silent at present from ignorance, but they will greatly regret their present silence when they will have to go to Allahabad for justice. All classes of the people in Oudh should act in concert and agitate for the establishment of a Chief Court. There appears to be no good reason why the Government of India should not grant their prayer; particularly when the additional expenditure which the measure might involve could be easily met from the surplus revenues of the province. However, if the Government of India does not accede to their wishes, they should appeal to the Secretary of State.

Circulation,
350 copies.

Transfers of officers in
the North-Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.

The *Public Service Gazette* (Mirzapur), of the 17th September, received on the 28th idem, takes exception to the circumstance that some officers have been allowed to remain in the same districts for ten years or even more, while others are transferred several times during the year from one place to another, to their great inconvenience and expense. Maulvi Muhammad Karim Khán has been at Ali-garh, Sayyid Muhammad Mohsin, Khán Bahádur, at Agra, Pandit Kedar Nath at Allahabad, Babu Balbhadar Singh at Mirzapur, Mr. Nicholson at Sitapur, and Pandit Janki Prasád at Bahraich for many years past: while, on the other

hand, the *Government Gazette* is filled with notifications regarding the transfers of Chaudhri Maháráj Singh, Rai Bishambar Das, and others. The writer could multiply such instances to any extent, but those given above are enough to show that transfers are made on no fixed principle or rule. The matter has not entirely escaped Sir Auckland Colvin's notice, and His Honor has already transferred the old Jhánsi and Oudh officers to other places, but much still remains to be done in this direction.

The same paper says that the Government of India, in its letter to the Local Government on the subject of police reform, accused the native magistrates of timidity and want of independence.

Contradiction of the charge of want of independence brought against the native magistrates.

But it is a matter of satisfaction that a statement prepared by the Allahabad High Court at the instance of the Local Government shows that the charge is unfounded. It appears from the statement that during 1888, the decisions of native magistrates in 73 per cent. of the cases tried by them were upheld on appeal, and that the European magistrates did not attain a higher percentage. Sir Auckland Colvin is entitled to the gratitude of the native magistrates for the removal of the unmerited slur which was cast on their efficiency by the Government of India's letter above referred to.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd September, on the authority of its Jhánsi correspondent, gives an Urdu translation of the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. ²⁶³—₂, dated 13th August, to the Commissioner, in reply to the latter's No. ²³⁴—_{XL-113}, dated 2nd idem, contradicting the complaints made by the Jhánsi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* with regard to the opening of Hardyganj (see pages 456 and 457 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 14th July 1890), and, in answering the Deputy Commissioner's letter, repeats the complaints. The writer says that the Deputy Commissioner has been deceived by the misstatements of the interested subordinate officials, but that still he admits

Circulation,
400 copies.

the truth of the writer's complaints to a large extent in his letter. If the Commissioner or some other independent officer personally made a local inquiry, the writer's statements would be found true to a letter. The writer adds that on the 17th June four grain-dealers submitted a petition to the officer in charge of the copying department, complaining of their ill-treatment by the tahsíl and municipal officials, and asking for a copy of the order prohibiting all grain-dealers to carry on trade in Najahi bazár. The officer told them that there was no such prohibition, and on this some grain-dealers again removed their shops to that bazár from Hardyganj the same day. But in order to harass them and prevent their customers from having free access to their shops, the officials induced a number of men to open stalls for the sale of vegetables just below their shops. The vegetable sellers still continue to keep their stalls in Najahi bazár, though their stalls have been removed to some distance from the shops of grain-dealers since then.

Suspension of trade by drapers at Jhánsi for some days. The same paper, on the authority of its Jhánsi correspondent, complains that, as the drapers at Jhánsi were ordered to remove the screens which they had put up in front of their shops, they closed their shops on the 8th September, suspending all trade, and sent a telegram to the Commissioner, who was at Lalitpur at the time. He asked them to apply to the Deputy Commissioner for the redress of their grievance, and afterwards to appeal to him if the Deputy Commissioner's orders were unfavourable to them. The district officials inspected the cloth market, and the shops were reopened on the 12th September in the afternoon. Some persons, whose relatives died during the days that the cloth market was closed, had great difficulty in obtaining shrouds for the dead. It is rumoured that the Municipal officials abused some drapers.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Supply of copies of books under Act X of 1890 to the District Magistrate's office at Agra. The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 20th September, referring to Act X of 1890, says that the District Magistrate at Agra has not yet issued any instructions to the pro-

prietors of presses regarding the supply of copies of books printed by them to his office under the Act, and that therefore some of them still continue to supply three copies, in accordance with the old practice, while others supply one or two copies. The nazir in the magistrate's office, too, has received no orders in connection with that matter. He should be told how many copies of each book should be received by him under the new Act and from what date such books should not be paid for. Necessary instructions should be also given to proprietors of presses for their guidance.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 26th September, disapproves of the appointment of Sayyid Muhammad Hadi as a member of the native civil service. Muhammad Hadi is a member of the statutory civil service, and observes that he should have been employed on that work for which he was specially qualified by his education at the Cirencester College.

Circulation,
219 copies.

Admission of Sayyid Muhammad Hadi to the native civil service.

EDUCATION.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 28th September, observes that since Sir Auckland Colvin has taken over charge of the Government of these provinces, His Honor has hardly recorded a minute of greater importance and public utility than that on technical education published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th September. He has discussed the subject in all its bearings, and it is devoutly to be wished that he will be able to complete his inquiries and introduce the scheme before the expiration of his term of office. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government of India has turned its attention to such an important subject. Government officers might now be desirous of encouraging technical instruction with a view to check the spread of high education, which they think tends to promote political agitation, as was declared by Mr. Mackenzie in his recent speech at Nagpur. The *Hindústáni* does not consider them so narrow-minded like Anglo-Indian journalists, but even if they are, the natives need not inquire into their motives,

Sir Auckland Colvin's minute on technical education.

Circulation,
300 copies.

but should be thankful to them for their efforts to encourage a scheme which is calculated to improve the material condition of the people. The *Hindústáni*, then briefly refers to the proposals made by His Honor in his minute, and expresses approval of them. Adverting to the committee appointed by His Honor to make further enquiries, the *Hindústáni* suggests that Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, should be added to it, as the *Hindústáni* thinks he is specially qualified for the work.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 27th September,

Killing of street dogs at Mirzapur. says that it appears from the proceedings of a late meeting of the

Municipal Board at Chunar that diseased and unclaimed dogs in the Chunar Municipality are caught and sent across the river. But at Mirzapur all unclaimed dogs are indiscriminately killed by sweepers, even strong and healthy dogs not being excepted. The Mirzapur Board had better follow the example of the Chunar Board in this matter. Street dogs serve as a kind of watchmen at night.

The same paper complains that cases of theft frequently occur at Mirzapur, but that men generally do not report the thefts to the police, apparently because they think that a police inquiry will only cause them a deal of trouble and expense.

The *Ját Samáchár* (Agra), for September, publishes the rules framed by Kunwar Uday Singh of Mursan in the Aligarh district, for the regulation of marriages among the Ját community, with a view to check infant marriages, extravagance and other such evil customs. The minimum marriageable age fixed in the rules is 14 years for a girl and 19 years for a boy.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Marriage of Lála Roshan Lál, Barrister-at-law, with Miss Hardevi, a widow.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, referring to the marriage of Lála Roshan Lál, B.A., Barrister-at-law, Allahabad, with Miss Hardevi, the

widowed daughter of late Rai Kanhyā Lál of Lahore, observes that it is an advocate for the marriage of Hindú widows; particularly of those among them who become widows in their childhood. But the times are not yet ripe for the introduction of a such a new custom, and the mere mention of widow marriage is generally regarded with abhorrence and horror. Social reform should be introduced slowly, inasmuch as any sudden and radical changes are calculated to injure rather than promote it. Lála Roshan Lál was very fortunate that, on his return from England, he was received back into society by his castefellows without being required to undergo any penance according to the Hindú religion. He should not have married a widow, particularly one belonging to a different community. He is a Saksaina Kayasth, while Miss Hardevi is a Bhatnagar; and intermarriages are not allowed between those classes of Kayasths. He is sure to be excommunicated on account of the marriage. Miss Hardevi is a good Sanskrit and English scholar and publishes a Hindi monthly journal. Her marriage will give a rude shock to the cause of female education, as it will lead ignorant Hindús to imagine that education has a bad effect on women. (The *Hamdard*, Fyzabad, of the 24th September, express nearly the same sentiments on the subject.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain, Amír Khán Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Sep. 21st	Sep. 24th	206 copies.
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	"	"	"	"	" 20th	" 27th	200 " 63 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Álam</i>	Meerut	"	"	"	" 23rd	"	"
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Alím-ul-lah	" 23rd & 27th,	" 25th & 29th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt).
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 22nd	" 24th	94 copies.
6	<i>Amír-ul-Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amír Ali	" 24th	" 27th	200 "
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Kishun Lal	" 27th	" 29th	159 "
8	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Sháhjáhnápur.	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For September...	" 30th	500 "
9	<i>Arya Patra</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Raj Bahádúr	" July	" 27th	600 "
10	<i>Ázid</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ahmad Alí	Sep. 26th	"	219 "
11	<i>Bharat Jyoti</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Rám Krishn Varmá	" 22nd	" 24th	1,500 "
12	<i>Brahman</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Monthly	Partáp Náráyan	For Aug. & Sep.	" 28th	200 "
13	<i>Cannopore Gazette</i>	"	"	Weekly	Harnám Singh	Sep. 25th	"	400 "
14	<i>Colonel</i>	Moradabad,	Urdu	"	Banwári Lal	" 24th	" 30th	"
15	<i>Dahdab-i-Sikandari</i>	Rámpur	"	"	Muhammad Husain	" 22nd	" 24th	450 copies.
16	<i>Fittah</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizám Ahmad	" 24th	" 27th	550 "
17	<i>Hamdard</i>	Fyzabad	"	"	Samsám Alf	" 25th	"	226 "
81	<i>Hindustán</i>	Kálakankar, Hindi	Daily	"	Gur Datt Sukla	" 23rd to 27th,	" 24th to 28th,	500 "

19	<i>Hindustani</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Gangā Varma.	Prasad	" 28th	... " 30th	... " 300	"
20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	... Hindi-Urdu, Urdu	Bi-weekly	... Mahāvir Prasad	" 13th & 17th,	" 27th & 28th,	100	"	
21	<i>Jahna-i-Ezādī</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	Weekly	... Muhammad Khan	" 5th & 13th,	" 25th	120	"	
22	<i>Jat Samāchār</i>	... Kāgār (gra.)	... Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	... Kanhai Singh	... For September...	"	...	...
23	<i>Kāshī Patrikā</i>	... Benares	... "	... Weekly	... Lakshmi Misra, M.A.	Shankar Sep. 26th	..." 28th	... " 28th	... 475	copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt).
24	<i>Kāyasth Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Monthly	... Rudra Prasad	" 24th	" 25th	... " 24th	... 1,200	copies.
25	<i>Kāyasth Patrikā</i>	... "	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Devi Prasad	For September...	" 24th	... " 24th	... 227	"
26	<i>Kāyasth Shubh Chintak</i>	... Bareilly	... Urdu	... "	... Thākur Prasad	Sep. 22nd	"	..." "	... 200	"
27	<i>Kāyasth Upkārak</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... "	... Nārāyan Prasad	" 21st	"	..." "	... 400	"
28	<i>Khichri Samāchār</i>	... Mirzapur	... Hindi-English	... "	... Mādho Prasad	" 20th & 27th,	"	..." "	... 700.	"
29	<i>Khurshid-i-Āfq</i>	... Pilibhit	... Urdu	... "	... Mazhar Ahsan	" 22nd	"	..." "	... 200	"
30	<i>Matlā-i-Nūr</i>	... Cawnpore	... Hindi-Urdu	... Monthly	... Gauri Shankar	13th & 27th,	" 26th & 30th,	50	"	
31	<i>Mazhar-i-Zirādat</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Muqarrab Hussain	For September...	" 30th	..." 30th	131	"
32	<i>Mīhr-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor	... Urdu	... Tri-monthly	... Karim-ul-lah	Sep. 21st	" 24th	... " 24th	380	"
33	<i>Mufid-i-Ām</i>	... Agra	... "	...	... Ahmad Khán	" 20th	" 26th	... " 26th	200	"
34	<i>Nairang</i>	... " Moradabad,	... "	... Weekly	... Pyāreshwar Nāth.	" 22nd	" 24th	... " 24th	300	"
35	<i>Naiyār-i-Āzam</i>	... Etāwah	... "	...	... Amjad Ali	"	" 25th	... " 25th	250	"
36	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Jaunpur	... "	...	... Rūhu-l-lah Khán	"	" 30th	... " 30th	175	"
37	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	... Agra	... "	...	... Muhammad Muhsin	" 29th	"	..." "	80	"
38	<i>Nastm-i-Agra</i>	... " Lucknow	... "	...	... Junnā Das Biswās,	" 23rd	"	..." "	400	"
39	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad,	... "	...	... Muhammad Ali	" 24th	"	..." "	60	"
40	<i>Naṣm Akhbār</i>	... Cawnpore	... "	...	... Dwārkā Prasad	" 20th	"	..." "	250	"
41	<i>Nizām-ul-Mulk</i>	... "	...	...	... Fahim-ul-dīn	" 25th	"	..." "	100	"
42	<i>Nūr-ul-Annār</i>	... Abd-ul-Hamid	... "	...	... Abd-ul-Hamid	" 20th & 27th,	"	..." "	238	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	<i>Nyaya Sudha</i>	... Harda	... Marāṭhī- English.	Weekly	Wāsudeva Bhāskar,	Sep. 24th	... Sep. 27th	... 350 copies.
44	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	... " 24th to 30th,	... 24th to 30th	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt).
45	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Allahabad	... Hindi	Weekly	Sajid Hussain	... 11th	... 30th	425 copies.
46	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	... Mirzapur	... Urdu	... " "	Dewaki Nandan	... 22nd	... 24th	450 "
47	<i>Public Service Gazette</i>	... Benares	... "	... "	Muhammad Amīr,	... 17th	... 28th	350 "
48	<i>Rafī-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad,	... "	... "	Ghulām Hussain	... 22nd	... 26th	300 "
49	<i>Rahbar</i>	... Cawnpore	... Hindi	... "	Partab Kishun	... 24th	... 30th	100 "
50	<i>Rasik Patrikā</i>	... Gorakhpur	... Urdu	Monthly	Gur Bakhsh Singh, For	July & Aug.	... 29th	... 325 copies.
51	<i>Riāz-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Udaipur	... Hindi	Weekly	Nizām Ahmed	Sep. 24th	... 27th	103 "
52	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhikar</i>	... Moradabad,	... Urdu	... "	Banshi Dhar	... 22nd	... 26th	125 "
53	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Khandwa	... Marāṭhī- Hindi	... "	Banwari Lal	... 20th	... 27th	276 "
54	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... "	Lakshman Anant	... 24th	... 27th	325 "
					Prayagj.			
55	<i>Tanmati</i>	... Bijnor	... "	... "	Pūran Chand	... " 20th	... 28th	125 "
56	<i>Tuhfa-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... "	... "	Jairaj Singh	... 16th & 24th,	... 24th	260 "
57	<i>Tuti-i-Hind</i>	... "	... "	... "	Sajid Hussain	... 24th & 29th,	... 24th	325 "

LUCKNOW,
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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.